

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

Number 15

December 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SUMMARY
OF
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
IN
JAPAN

December 1944

Number 12

PART IV

FOOTNOTES

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Assistance

1. Relief grants in November totaled ¥ 115,222,049 compared with ¥ 120,410,112 in October. Grants in kind decreased from ¥ 16,585,715 in October to ¥ 15,686,330. Individuals receiving aid in November numbered 2,658,769, of whom 80,885 were in institutions.

2. The Japanese Government augmented the Daily Life Security Law by authorizing a 50 percent increase in cash relief allowances. The new daily allowances which apply to needy persons in and out of institutions are as follows:

CASH RELIEF ALLOWANCES (yen/day)

	Number of Persons in Family					Each Addi- tional Person
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Largest cities	5.40	9.20	11.40	13.50	15.20	1.70
Intermediate cities	4.90	8.20	10.00	11.90	13.50	1.60
Towns and villages	4.20	7.20	8.90	10.30	11.90	1.50

Increases up to 10 percent can be authorized by governors and up to six percent by chiefs of cities, towns and villages. Higher increases require authorization from the Ministry of Welfare. In determining the allowances family income, except for small amounts, is to be deducted.

3. On 10 December the Ministry of Welfare was authorized to distribute remaining Japanese Army and Navy supplies of

approximately 2,873,700 kilograms of biscuits and 11,539,500 kilograms of canned foods. The amount distributed to each prefecture was specified on the basis of current estimates of total needy persons and amounts previously distributed.

Exception was made in the case of 5,000,000 kilograms of canned protein foods which are to be used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

4. The supplementary ration afforded United Nations nationals, neutral nations nationals and stateless persons has been supplied by the Japanese Government without materially affecting the over-all ration situation in Japan.

5. The initial shipment of approximately 350 tons of relief items arrived from the United States on 30 November and is being delivered by the Japanese Government under the supervision of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia according to the priorities set up by their Central Committee. Distribution was 75 percent complete on 31 December:

ALLOCATION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

<u>Area</u>	<u>(tons)</u>
Tokyo	122.5
Yokohama	28
Nagoya	28
Kyoto	21
Osaka	63
Kobe	21
Hiroshima	8.75
Nagasaki	8.75
Others	49

Disaster Relief

6. A severe earthquake and tidal wave occurred on 21 December in the Shikoku area. The most severe damage was suffered in Kochi and Wakayama Prefectures where the tidal wave struck.

There were no casualties among the Occupation Forces. The Japanese suffered 1,289 killed or missing and 2,364 injured. A total of 13,083 houses and buildings were destroyed and 23,374 partially destroyed, leaving thousands homeless and in need of relief.

7. Release of U. S. stocks of medical supplies held in emergency reserve for civilian use was authorized in the areas affected by the earthquake. Ten basic units (each sufficient to care for 100,000 persons for one month) consisting of drugs, surgical dressings, instruments and accessories were shipped to Shikoku and six to Wakayama Prefectures.

With the approval of SCAP the Ministry of Welfare released all reserve Japanese stocks of food and clothing in the stricken areas.

Japanese Red Cross

8. The Japanese Red Cross has appointed a member of its nursing staff to work with the American Red Cross consultant on nursing affairs in the development of varied nursing programs.

This step indicates recognition of the need for participation by a professionally qualified nurse in planning and co-ordinating nursing services as they relate to medical and hospital programs, and in the development of high standards of nursing education within the organization.

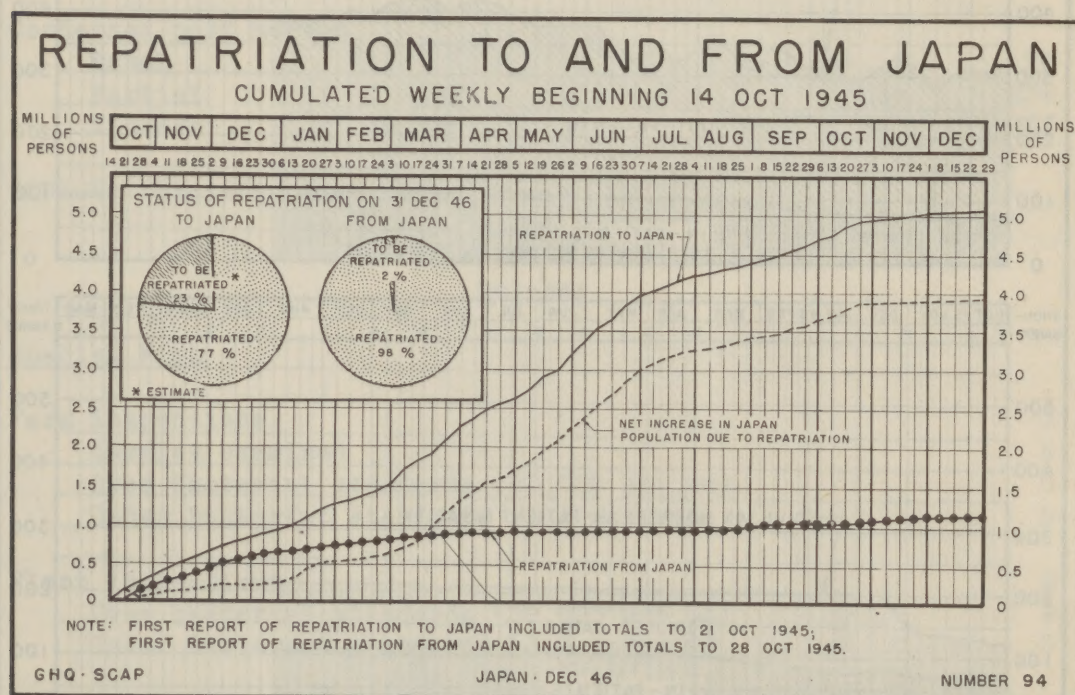
Social Security

9. Japanese nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces are temporary employees of the Japanese Government, and as such are entitled to all the benefits of the Employees' Relief Ordinance enacted in 1918, which provides for medical care, hospitalization, disability and death insurance for casual or temporary government employees.

While the Ordinance is not considered a suitable long-range social insurance, the benefits having a maximum limit of three years, it does meet the immediate conditions.

Repatriation

10. Japanese repatriated during 2 to 31 December numbered 98,022 while 20,889 persons were evacuated from Japan. On 31 December there were 5,117,533 Japanese repatriated while 1,152,766 persons returned to their homeland from Japan.



11. The arrival of four ships in Sasebo from North Korea during the week of 15 December completed the removal of approximately 25,000 Japanese repatriates from Soviet areas under the provisions of an interim agreement between SCAP and the Soviet Government signed on 26 November. A total of 12 SCAJAP ships were used to transport these repatriates to Sasebo, Maizuru and Hakodate.

The repatriates were given physical examinations, sprayed with DDT and issued new clothing from Japanese Army surplus stocks. Former servicemen were given railroad fare home by the Japanese Government.

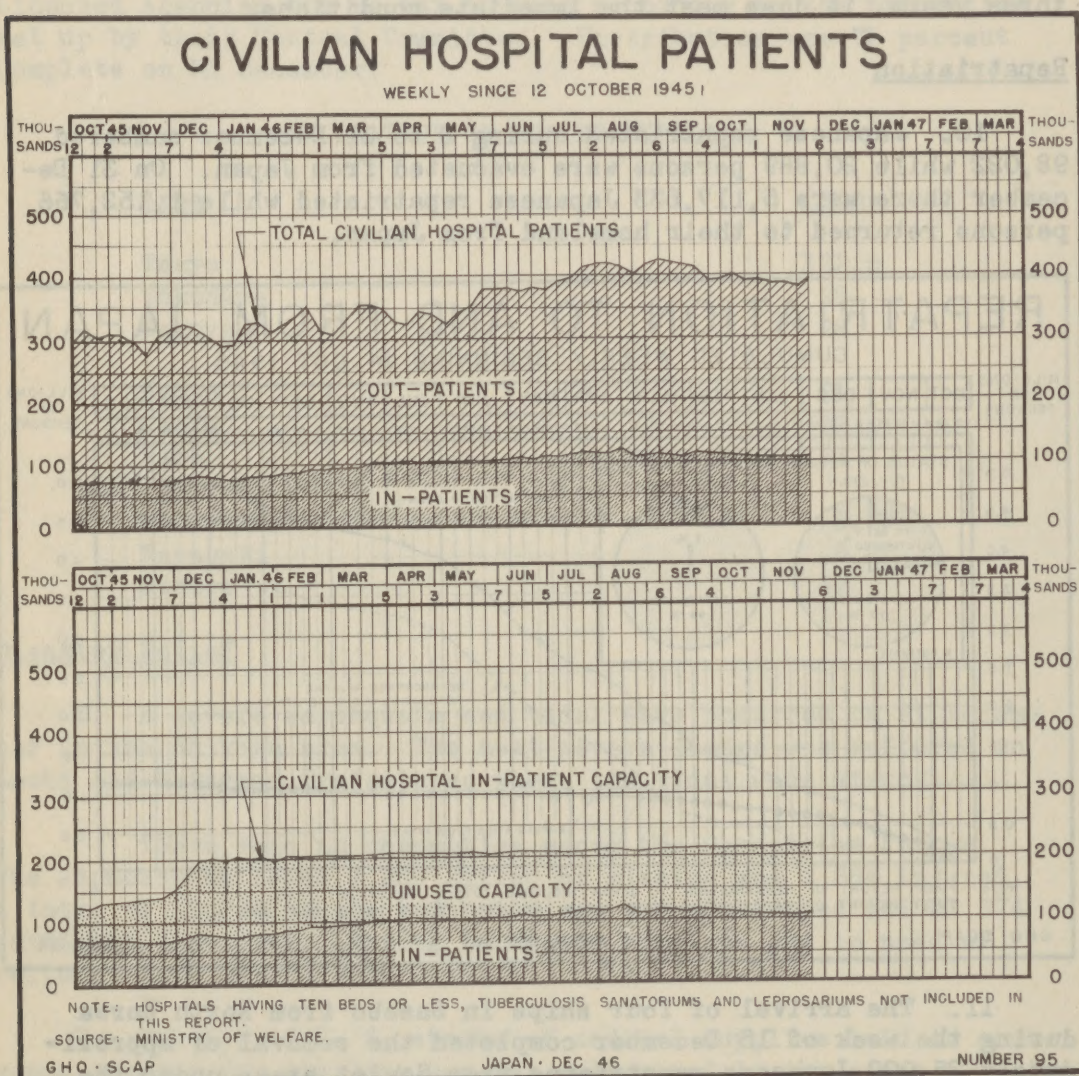
12. An agreement for a comprehensive repatriation program for the return of Japanese nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, and of Korean nationals in Japan to their homes

north of the 38th parallel, was signed by SCAP and the Soviet representative in Tokyo on 19 December.

Japanese prisoners of war and other Japanese nationals who desire repatriation will be returned to Japan at the rate of 50,000 persons per month. The Soviet Government agreed to deliver the repatriates to ports in Manchuria, Siberia, Karafuto and North Korea and embark them on ships furnished by SCAP. SCAP agreed to accept all responsibility incident to the return of the repatriates to their homes from the time of embarkation.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 29 November there were 3,900 hospitals with a total capacity of 218,014 beds of which 107,847 were occupied. Persons receiving out-patient treatment during this period numbered 285,021.



14. The first national examinations for medical licensure were held on 29 and 30 November at Nippon University. Two hundred sixty-two doctors who have had an abbreviated medical course and six months' internship were allowed to qualify for license by special permission of the Medical Educational Council.

15. The Ministry of Welfare was directed to establish medical examiner offices in the principal cities. The purpose is to supply facilities to perform an autopsy on persons who have died under unusual circumstances or where cause of death is unknown.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

16. Slaughter houses, milk plants and dairy farms in Shizuoka and Kanagawa Prefectures were surveyed. Post-mortem procedure, sanitation of equipment, disposal of waste products and pasteurization of milk were found to be faulty.

17. The proper procedure for conducting milk and meat inspections was demonstrated to all prefectural veterinarians at a meeting held in Shizuoka City in an effort to create uniformity of methods and improve sanitation.

18. During October the number of farm animals slaughtered increased 20 percent over the previous month while the condemned post-mortem rates remained relatively constant.

MEAT INSPECTION

October

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	28,970	775	313	4,634	7,348
Condemned ante mortem	-	-	-	-	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	7	1	0	0	15
Partial	320	13	0	14	356
Viscera	5,326	44	0	1,493	933

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

October

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,102
Samples examined	8,605
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	699
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,119
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	365
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	487

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	38
Samples examined	60
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	2

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

19. The incidence of Texas fever, swine plague, equine infectious anemia and fowl cholera increased during November while trichomoniasis and chick pullorum decreased considerably.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Anthrax	2	2
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	20	3
Trichomoniasis	132	47
Texas fever	23	69
Swine plague	2	24
Rabies	6	3
Equine scabies	0	1
Strangles	189	199
Equine infectious abortion	0	4
Equine infectious anemia	32	78
Chick pullorum	23,945	5,994
Fowl cholera	0	284

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Rehabilitation

20. Six dentists were re-established in practice during the month. Difficulty is being experienced in acquiring office space and equipment.

21. A meeting of the faculties from the prosthetic departments of all dental schools was held during December in Tokyo to discuss new teaching methods and techniques.

NURSING AFFAIRS

22. The Model Demonstration School of Nursing which was established in the Central Red Cross Hospital on 1 June was recognized in December as a College of Nursing, with the effective date retroactive to 29 June.

23. The second three-month refresher course for graduate nurses was completed on 19 December. Fifty nurses received certificates.

24. A directors' meeting of the Japanese Nurses Association was held on 20 December in Tokyo to prepare organizational plans and a budget for the Association and to plan the program for the conference scheduled for April 1947.

SUPPLY

Penicillin

25. The Japan Penicillin Manufacturers' Association and the Japan Penicillin Research Association were organized for a long-range penicillin production program.

Government-sponsored penicillin research programs and laboratories have been established, including microbiological and

extraction laboratories. The Tokyo Imperial University was designated as a site for the construction of a central pilot plant.

A government-controlled testing laboratory to insure the quality of each lot of the finished product from each manufacturer is operating at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University.

Latest American scientific literature on penicillin has been made available and procurement and allocation programs for certain critical raw materials such as phenyl acetic acid, lactose and amyl acetate have been set up.

26. At first consisting mainly of pharmaceutical and patent medicine companies, the Manufacturers' Association has been expanded to include several heavy industries whose equipment, technical and engineering personnel and capital are considered satisfactory for the production of this drug. The following 22 companies are presently in small scale production, with about a dozen more contemplating production.

Okazaki Factory, Banyu Medicine Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a/
Okazaki City, Aichi Prefecture.
Daiba Factory, Morinaga Medicine Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,
Tagata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture.
Tamagawa Factory, Wakamoto Manufacturing Company, Ltd.,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
Urawa Factory, Yashima Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., a/
Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture.
Odawara Factory, Shinnihon-Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Kawasaki Factory, Meiji Sangyo Company, Ltd., a/
Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Aichi Factory, Sangyo-Yushi Company, Ltd.,
Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture.
Kakeda Factory, Lion Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd.,
Date-gun, Fukushima Prefecture.
Tsurumi Factory, Teikokuisha-Nogei-Kagaku Company, Ltd., a/
Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
Meguro Factory, Mitsui Kagaku Company, Ltd.,
Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
Ayabe Factory, Gunze Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Kajika-gun, Kyoto Prefecture.
Ogikubo Factory, Tamagawa Kagaku Kenkyusho,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
Kumagaya Factory, Osawa Milk Industrial Company, Ltd., a/
Kumagaya City, Saitama Prefecture.
Nankai Factory, Wakodo Company, Ltd.,
Awa-gun, Chiba Prefecture.
Sapporo Factory, Hokkaido Konokosha Company, Ltd., a/
Sapporo City, Hokkaido Prefecture.
Shimura Factory, The Riken Alimentary Medicine Company, Ltd., a/
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
Niigata Factory, Shinagawa Electric Company, Ltd.,
Nakakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.
Osaka Factory, Meiji Milk Dairy Manufacturing Company, Ltd., a/
Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City.
Yamashina Factory, Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., a/
Higashi-ku, Kyoto City.
Itabashi Factory, Nihon Kako Company, Ltd., a/
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.
Nagano Factory, Nakajima Kagaku Kogyo Company, Ltd.,
Sarashina-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

Chichibu Factory, Kowa Ikagaku Kenkyusho,
Chichibu-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

a/ Producing penicillin and other products.

27. Production of penicillin at present is a negligible part of requirements and is made wholly by the bottle process. Its distribution is government-controlled and release is made through responsible medical clinics.

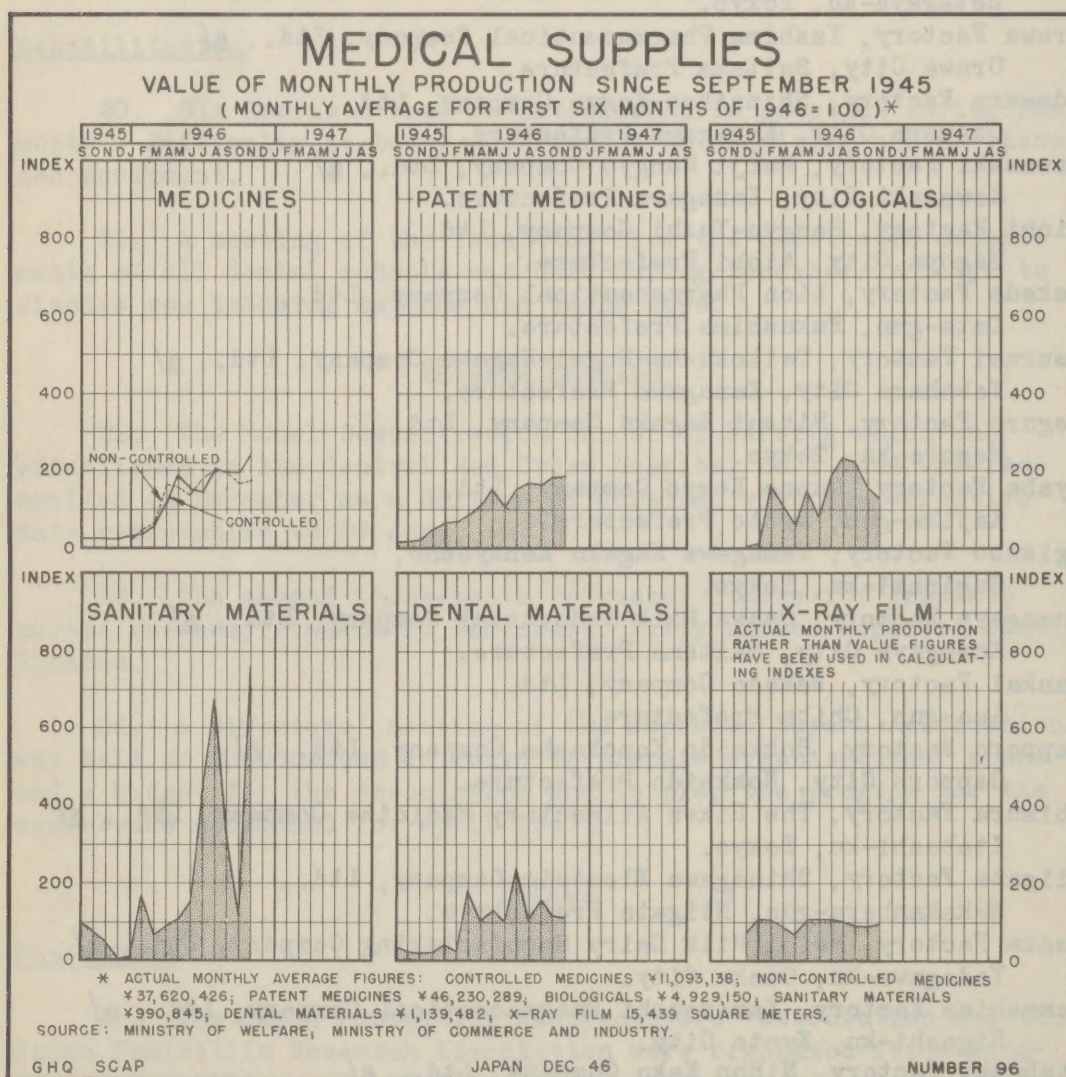
Medicine Production

28. Production of medicines increased to ¥ 194,336,855 in over-all volume in November. The production of controlled medicines, noncontrolled medicines and sanitary materials increased sizably over the past three months.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

November
(yen)

Controlled medicines	27,607,081
Noncontrolled medicines	65,554,069
Patent medicines	85,966,634
Sanitary materials	7,562,652
Dental materials	1,296,457
Biologicals	6,349,962.



29. The December production of sulfamine products was 11,745 kilograms, approximately 75 percent over average monthly production during the past eight months.

30. The production of antipyretics was 18,598 kilograms during November as compared with 5,785 in October.

31. The total production of the principal vaccines during October and November was as follows:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Cholera	cc	845,450	3,600
Plague	cc	-	38,400
Typhus	cc	104,650	150,970
Triple typhoid	cc	497,325	4,750
Smallpox	dose	1,290,000	1,410,000
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	246,730	124,000
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	7,171,653	567,780
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)	cc	-	1,434,840

32. Typhus vaccine production was increased substantially during December and emphasis is being placed on additional production of the vaccine to make Japan self-sufficient for all biologicals as soon as possible.

33. Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment showed continued progress.

34. Production of hydrogen cyanide for fumigation of Japanese ships was initiated in December. Manufacturers of the product have been selected and plans have been set up for the production of approximately 13 tons during 1947. Necessary gas masks will be produced concurrently.

Narcotics

35. The narcotic control system as established in Japan has been made the subject of favorable comment by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

36. In October 10 registrants, including eight doctors, and 56 nonregistrants were arrested for violating narcotic laws. Five registrants and 35 nonregistrants were convicted and received sentences ranging from ¥ 1,000 fine to four years' penal servitude.

37. A former Japanese naval officer was sentenced to three years at hard labor by the Tokyo Provost Court on 4 December for illegally disposing of three tons of crude opium from the Monopoly Bureau in Korea during the surrender period. Eight other Japanese have been convicted and sentenced in this case.

38. A total of 127 kilograms of Dover's powder, 25 kilograms of morphine hydrochloride, 3 kilograms of codeine phosphate and large quantities of other medicinal narcotics formerly belonging to the Dojinkai, a dissolved organization, and the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company were transferred to registered central wholesalers during the month.

39. Former Japanese military medicinal narcotic stocks are being cleaned and repackaged by SCAP-approved registered firms. This process will make a large quantity of narcotics available for release to central wholesalers' stocks when necessary. All damaged narcotics from such stocks held in Tokyo were destroyed by Tokyo prefectural and Japanese Government narcotic officials as directed by SCAP.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Smallpox

40. The incidence of smallpox in November was 0.9 per 100,000 per annum or approximately 64 percent of that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Typhus Fever

41. Incidence of typhus fever for November was 2.1 per 100,000 per annum, a slight increase since October.

42. There is considerable evidence that the majority of typhus cases being reported at present are murine rather than epidemic louse-borne typhus. Clinical and laboratory investigations are in progress.

Diphtheria

43. There was no significant change in the incidence of diphtheria in November. This is in sharp contrast to the experience of the six preceding years in which the highest incidence occurred during November. The rate was 78.6 per 100,000 per annum as compared with approximately 186 per 100,000 per annum during November 1945.

Dysentery

44. Dysentery cases dropped from 260 per 100,000 per annum in October to 73.4 per 100,000 in November. A seasonal decline in the incidence of dysentery is expected but the drop has been more rapid during the present period than during 1945. The rate of 73.4 is contrasted with a rate of approximately 109.3 per 100,000 per annum for November 1945.

Typhoid Fever

45. There was a marked decrease in the incidence of typhoid fever in November compared with the November 1945 rate. The decline was from 126.7 to 45 per 100,000 per annum.

46. The facing charts give monthly communicable disease rates from January to November and maps, pages 232 and 233, show the rate by prefecture for November. Charts, page 234, compare communicable disease trends from 1940 to 1946.

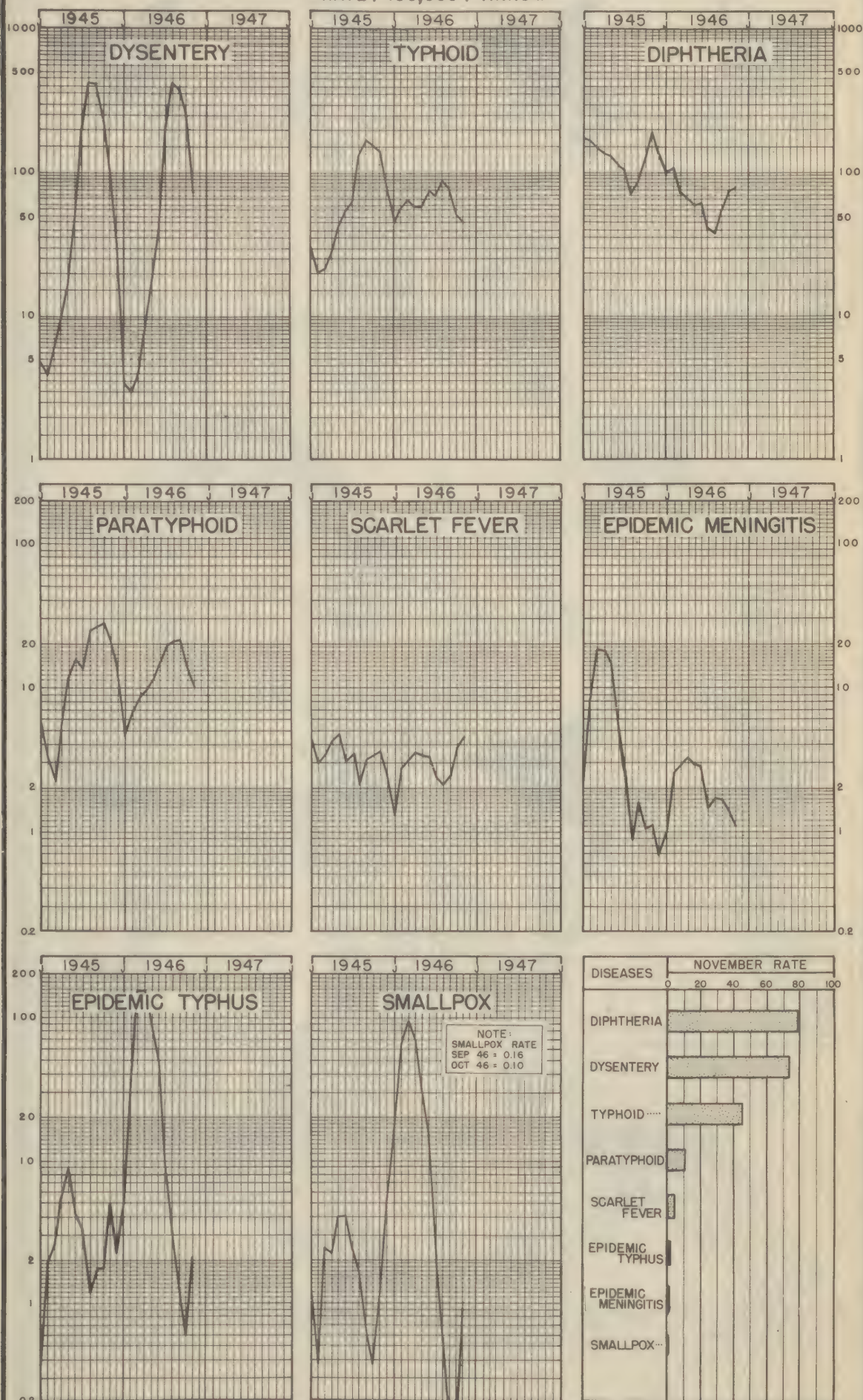
Venereal Disease

47. A three-day school for Japanese prefectural venereal disease control officers was held in December in which they were informed of the basic public health principles and modern treatment regimes and were given a demonstration of proper methods of clinical examination. Reorientation of the work in order to establish facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of the general population was also stressed.

48. Lectures followed by discussion and a motion picture were given during the month to representatives of the women members of the Diet, agricultural and labor unions, schools and women's clubs in Tokyo. The level of discussion indicated enthusiasm, interest and appreciation of the need for good public health facilities.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

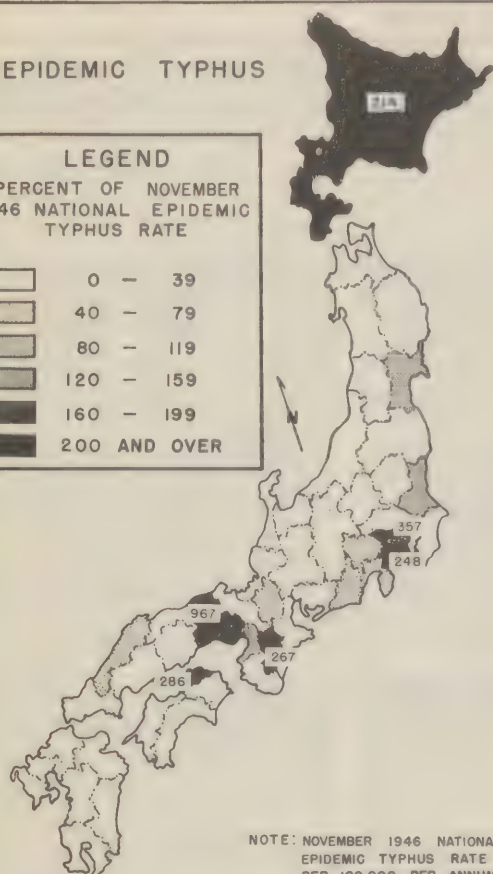
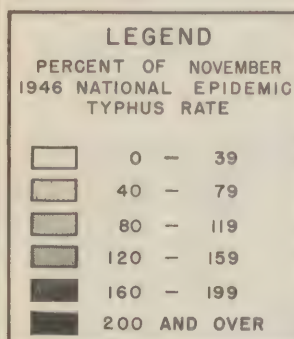


NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

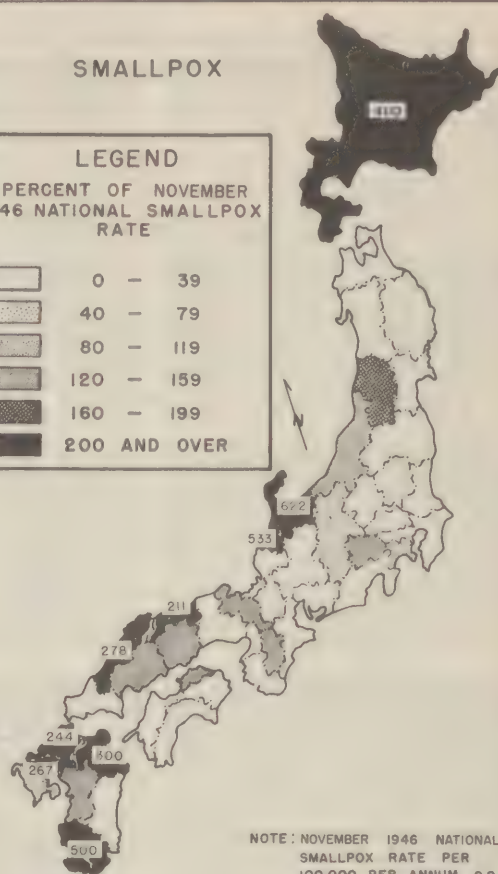
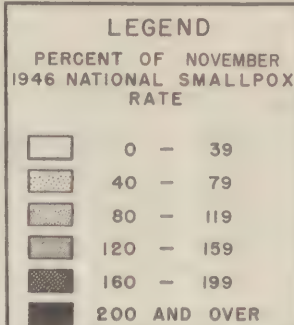
BY PREFECTURES NOVEMBER 1946

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



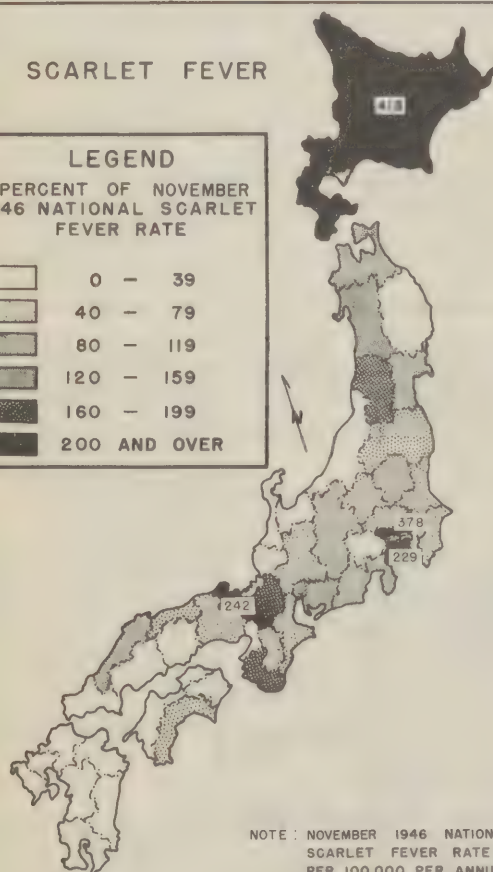
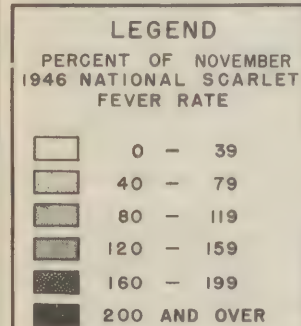
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
2.1.

SMALLPOX



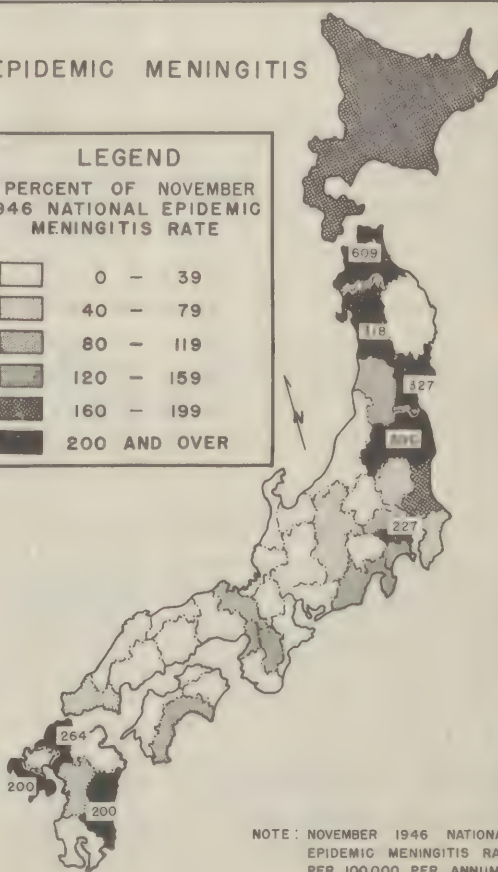
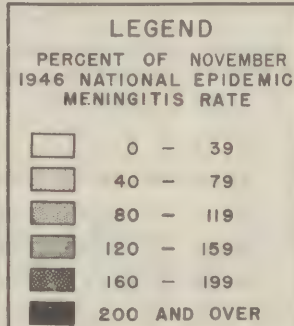
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
SMALLPOX RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 0.9

SCARLET FEVER



NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
SCARLET FEVER RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
4.5.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS



NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM
1.1.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

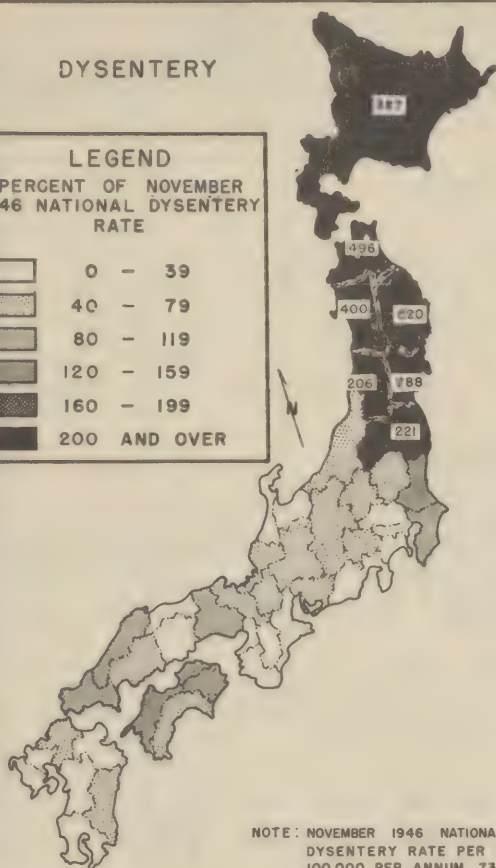
BY PREFECTURES · NOVEMBER 1946

DYSENTERY

LEGEND

PERCENT OF NOVEMBER
1946 NATIONAL DYSENTERY
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



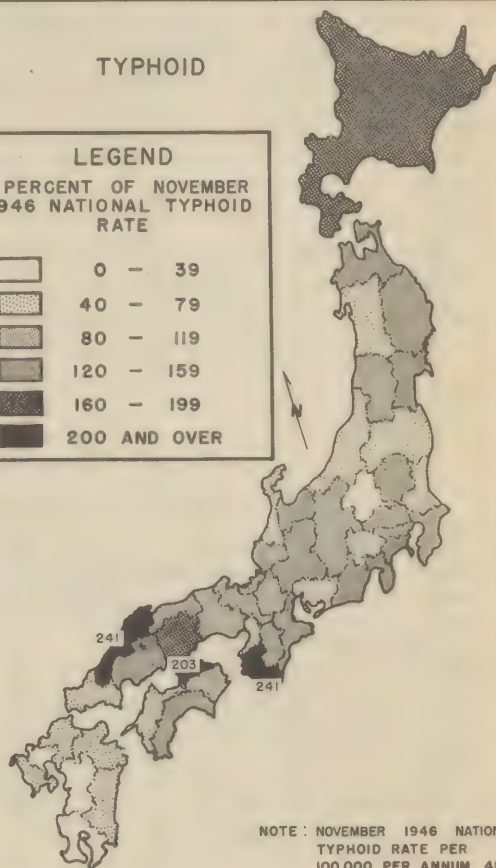
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
DYSENTERY RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 73.4.

TYPHOID

LEGEND

PERCENT OF NOVEMBER
1946 NATIONAL TYPHOID
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



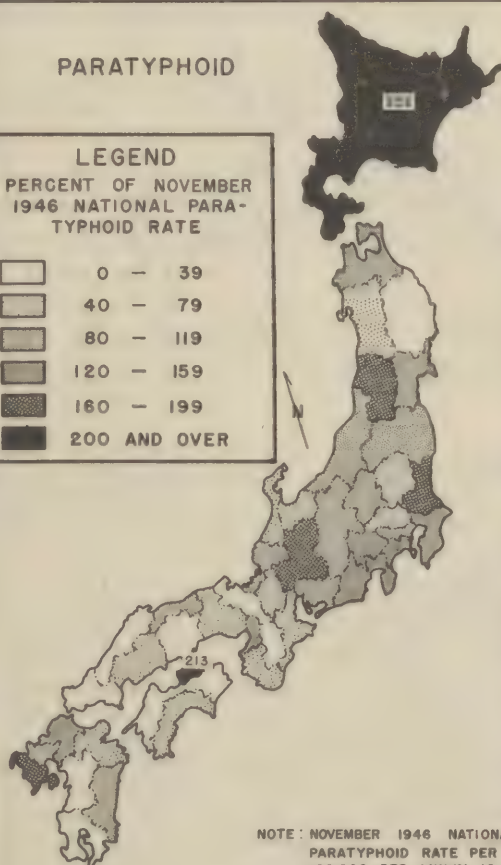
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
TYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 45.4

PARATYPHOID

LEGEND

PERCENT OF NOVEMBER
1946 NATIONAL PARA-
TYPHOID RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



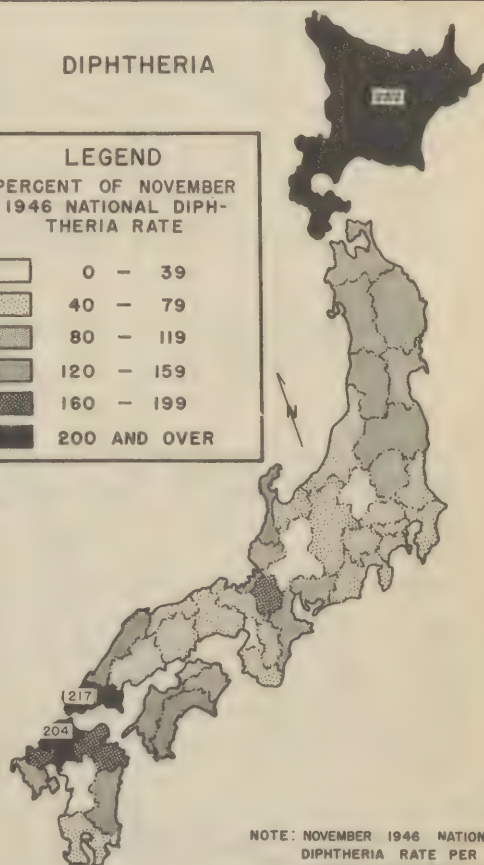
NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
PARATYPHOID RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 10.1

DIPHTHERIA

LEGEND

PERCENT OF NOVEMBER
1946 NATIONAL DIPH-
THERIA RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



NOTE: NOVEMBER 1946 NATIONAL
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER
100,000 PER ANNUM 78.6.

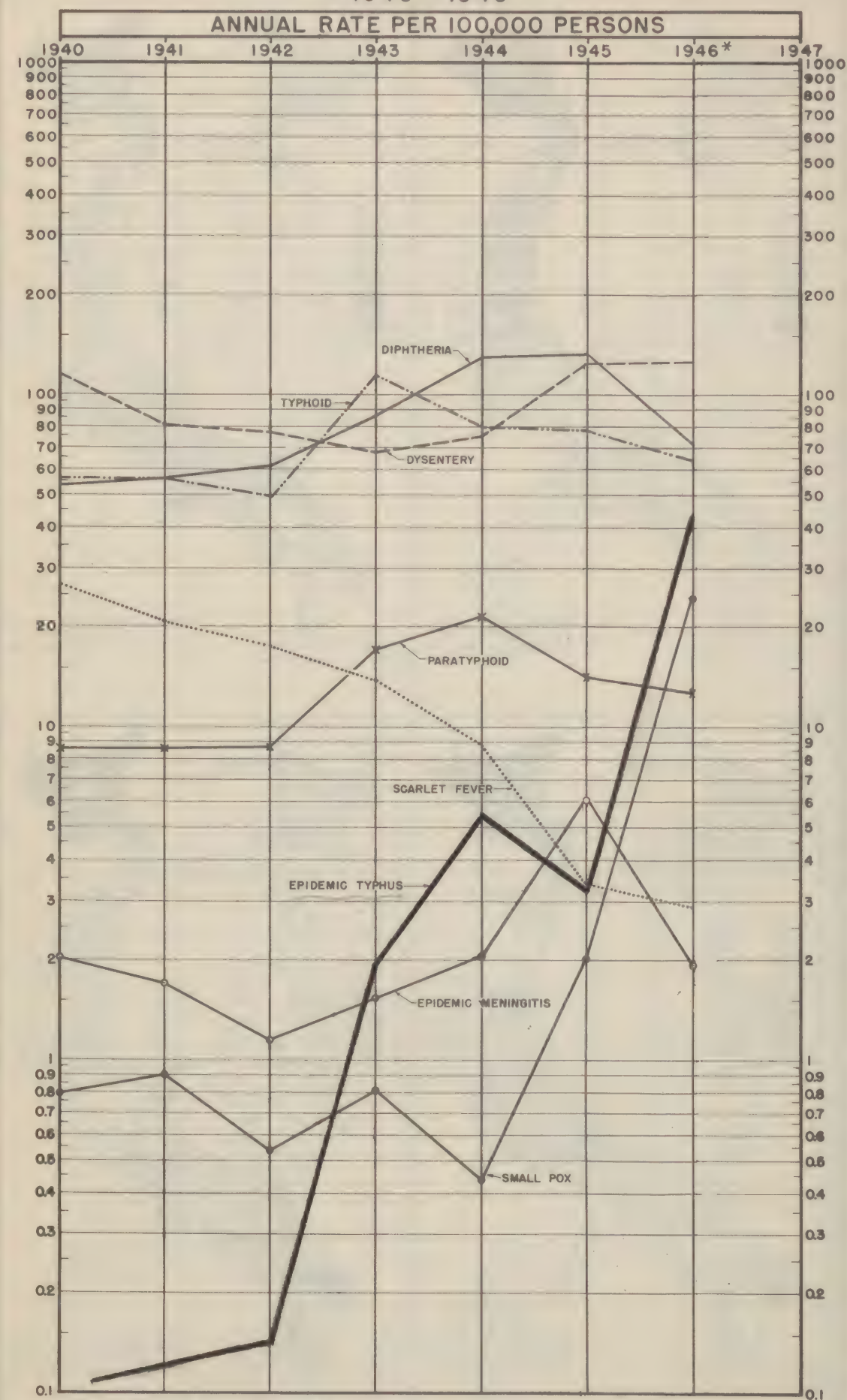
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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JAPAN · DEC 46

NUMBER 98B

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TRENDS 1940 - 1946



* 12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING 30 NOVEMBER 1946.

NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

Port Quarantine

49. Two air and nine maritime ports of entry for Japan were declared by SCAP during December and quarantine and customs controls were established at these ports. The airports are located at Haneda and Iwakuni, and the seaports are at Otaru, Hakodate, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Kure.

NUTRITION

50. Partial preliminary food reports for the November nutrition survey indicates an increase in caloric consumption which was largely due to the abundance of the sweet potato crop and the slight increase in staple food in the Japanese ration that went into effect 1 November.

VITAL STATISTICS

51. November births totaled 195,993 as compared with 190,727 in October. The number of deaths declined from 93,588 in October to 88,425. The birth rate for November was 32.6 per 1,000 population per annum while the death rate was 14.7.

52. Following the sharp decline in the death rate in October an investigation was instituted. It was discovered that some of the local reporting offices have been including deaths occurring outside of Japan which were reported by Japanese repatriates. Steps were immediately taken by Japanese authorities to notify all local government offices not to include such statistics.

Because of this factor the rates reported in July, August and October are considered to be approximately 30 percent higher than the true figure.

53. Infant deaths increased more than 10 percent over the October total of 10,087. The rate was 58.1 per 1,000 live births.

54. With the exception of September, stillbirths have increased in number each month since July. There were 8,682 stillbirths in November representing a rate of 44.3 per 1,000 live births.

55. Marriages increased approximately 40 percent over the October total of 37,654. The rate was 8.7 per 1,000 population per annum.

56. The number of divorces reported in November was 6,245, approximately 20 percent higher than October. This rate was 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

57. The abnormally high rate of divorces and marriages in September as compared with October and November was traced to the national, uniform declaration form which was placed in use for the first time in October. People who had not previously made a declaration of their divorce or marriage received incorrect information which led them to believe that the registration procedure was going to be made difficult beginning October. Many persons who would normally have made the declaration during October or in some later month made it in September to avoid expected difficulties of later registration. This tended to increase the number of registrations in September and correspondingly depress it in October.

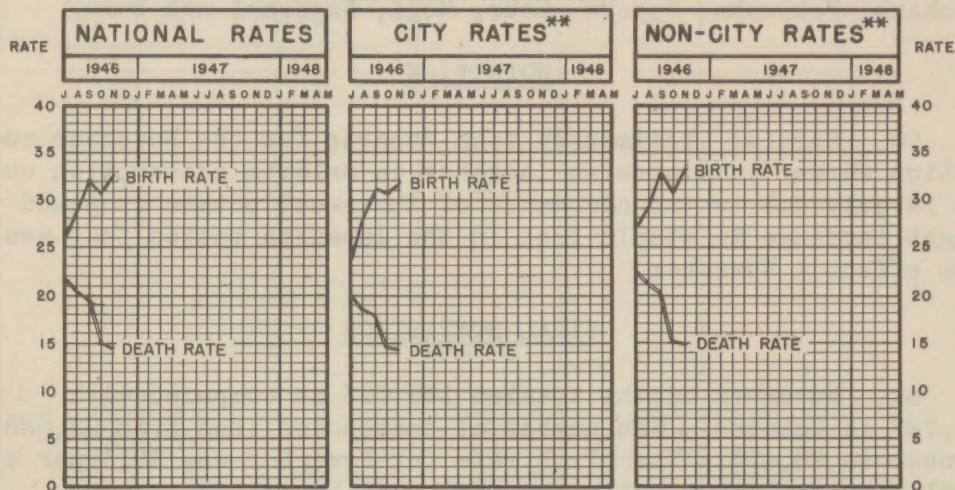
58. The charts on page 237 show monthly vital statistics rates from July to November. The maps on page 236 show prefectural rates for November.

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

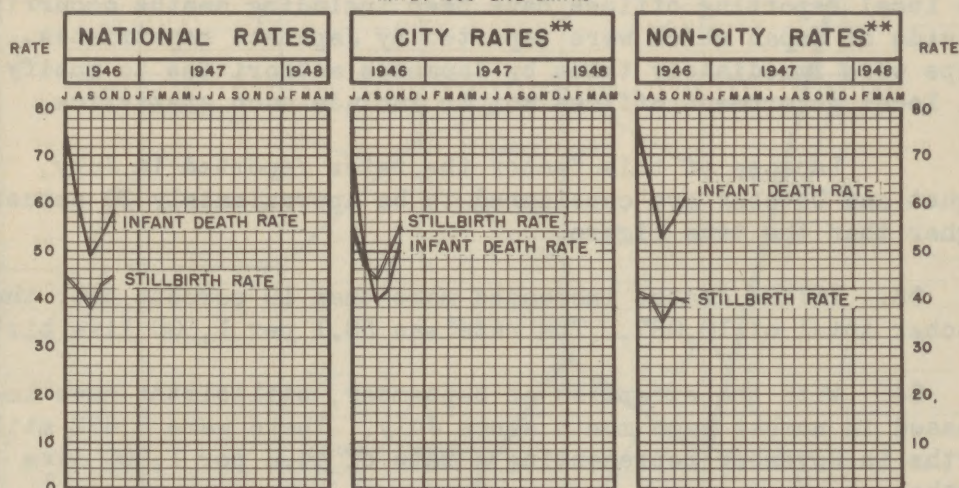
RATE / 1000 POPULATION*/ ANNUM



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

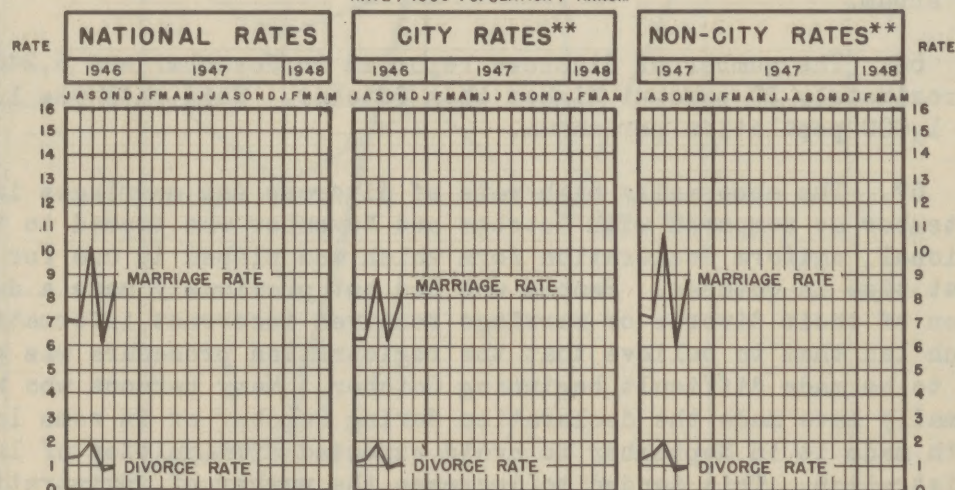
RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION*/ ANNUM



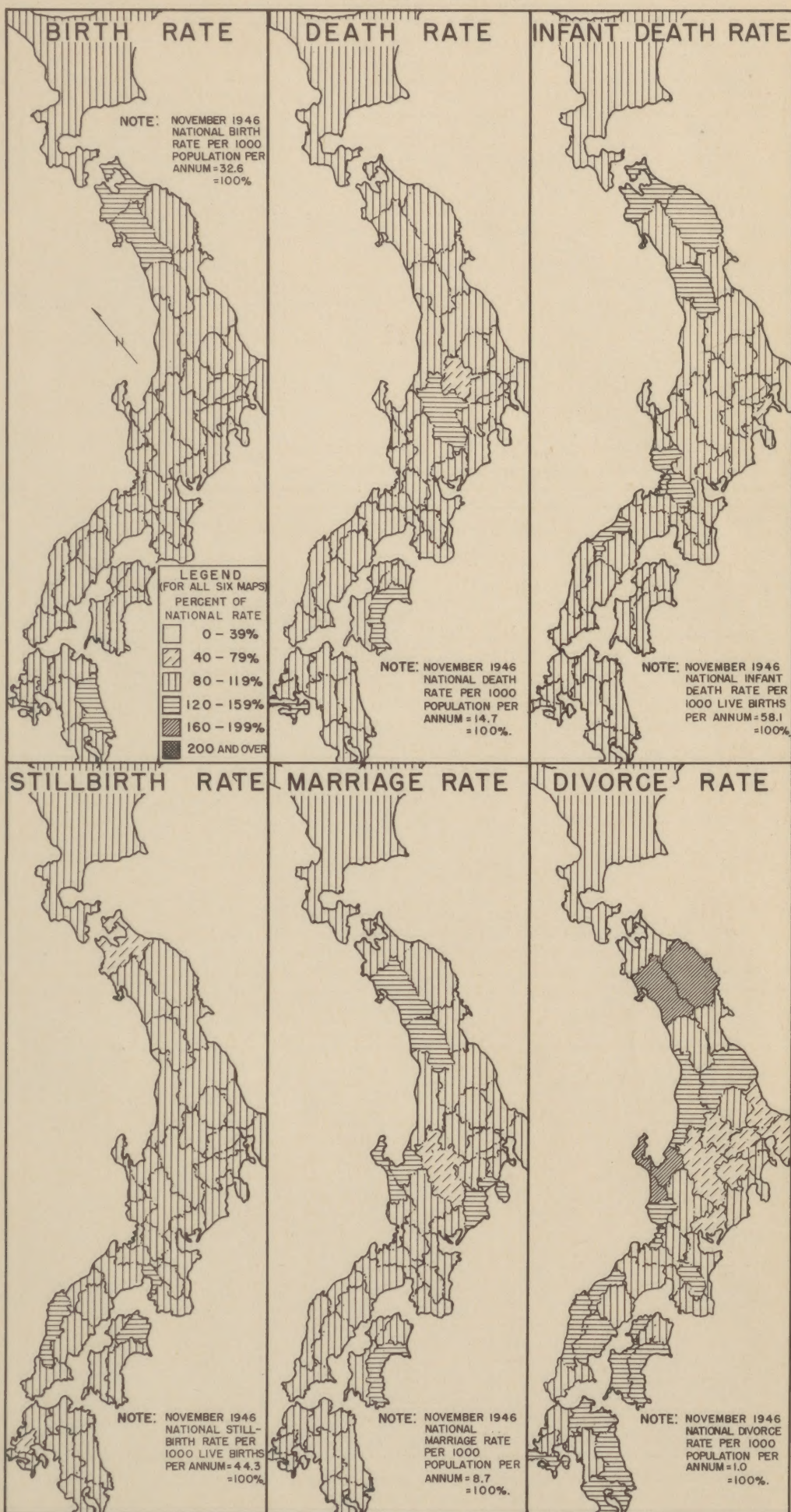
* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

NOVEMBER 1946*



* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

